

Doc. No. 1592 B

Page 1.

Copy of Telegram No. 4840

Nature of Telegram: Code

Date: Dispatched 25 February Showa 16/1941/ A.M.
Received: 25 February Showa 16/1941/ P.M.

To: Foreign Minister MATSUOKA

From: Ambassador OSHIMA, Berlin

No. 160 (Urgent)

At the interview with Ribbentrop reported to you in Telegram No. 157, I stressed that there have been various conjectures concerning Japanese-German relations, especially concerning the Tri-Partite Pact, that there has also been slanderous propaganda by England and the United States; but that although there may be some degree of misunderstanding on the part of Germany, the fact that Japan is absolutely faithful to the Tri-Partite Pact will be clearer when the Imperial Rescript is issued; and that both government officials and people are moving forward with united and steadfast resolve toward the realization of the national policy, with the aforementioned treaty as the keynote of our foreign relations. Ribbentrop agreed, saying that Germany too has a comradely feeling of being in the same boat as Japan, and that Chancellor Hitler has the strongest faith on this point. He said that he hoped that there was no misunderstanding about Germany's real intention by Japan.

For your reference.

Relayed to Germany, Soviet Russia, Turkey, and to the U.S.A.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W. D. C. No. _____

I. P. S. No. 1592-BStatement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 page, dated 25 Feb., 1941, and described as follows: Telegram No. 4840 from Ambassador OSHIMA to Foreign Minister MATSUOKA.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry

Signed at Tokyo on this19th day of Sept., 1946/s/ K. HAYASHIWitness: /s/ T. SATOSignature of Official
SEAL_____
Official CapacityStatement of Official Procurement

I, JOHN A. CURTIS, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this20 day of Sept., 1946/s/ J. A. CURTIS 2d Lt.
NAMEWitness: /s/ T/L P. TOGUCHI_____
Investigator
Official Capacity

Ex. 1050

Doc 1592A0

電信寫

總

號四八。符暗昭和十六年二月二十五日前時 分發
昭和十六年二月二十五日 夜時 合看 官

松岡外務大臣宛在柏林大島大使發

第二六號(至急)

往電第五七號「ト會談、係本使ヨリ日獨關係
三國條約ニ付、種々腹測行、居、英米、中傷的宜
傳、ト獨逸側ニ於、多少、誤解存、ル、主計、ニ、サ、宅
日本、三國條約、絶対忠實、ハ、大詔、發、依、リ、モ
明、ニ、官、民、致、不、動、決、意、以、右、條、約、我、外、交
基、調、ト、國、策、實、現、爲、進、進、居、旨、強、調、セ、ル
「ト、之、ヲ、首、肯、獨、逸、ト、モ、日本、同、一、船、乗、リ、タ、ル
同志、氣、持、ニ、モ、已、總、統、ニ、付、最、強、信、念、有、
ニ、リ、日本、側、於、獨、逸、真、意、付、誤、解、ナ、ク、切、
望、ニ、言、述、セ、リ、御、參、考、爲、迄、
獨、蘇、土、米、轉、電、セ、リ、

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「リシントン」文書局 第 號
國際 検 察 部 第一五九二ノB 號

典據及ビ公正ニ關スル証明

余、林 幕ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ外務省又
書課長トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモノナル
コト、竝ニ該官吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附ヤラレタル、
一頁ヨリ成ル、千九百四十一年ノ昭和十六年ノ二月
二十五日附、下記題名、即チ在獨大島大使發松岡外
務大臣宛電報第四八四〇號ノ文書ノ保管ニ任ジ居ル
コトラ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナ
ルコト、竝ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類
及ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトラ證明ス。(若シアラバ綴番號又
ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所在ノ公式名
稱ヲモ特記スベシ)

千九百四十六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ九月十九日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名

林

幕

右ノ者ノ公的資格

外務省文書課長

証

人

佐藤武五郎

1592 B. cert. 2

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余 J. A. Curtis、余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部
ニ關係アルモノナルコト、竝ニ上記署名ノ文書ハ
余ガ公務上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シ
タルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年／昭和二十一年／九月二十日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名	楠	J. A. CURTIS 2DLT.
右ノ者ノ公的資格		INVESTIGATOR
證 人		T-4 P. TOGUCHI

Q. #1051

COPY OF TELEGRAM NO. 4956.

NATURE OF TELEGRAM: Code

DATE DESPATCHED: 25 Feb. Showa 16, 1941, P.M.

RECEIVED: 26 Feb. Showa 16, 1941, P.M.

TO: Foreign Minister MATSUOKA

FROM: Ambassador SHIGEMITSU in London

No. 137-1.

1. At the interview with Premier Churchill on the 24th he first spoke to me consecutively for about 20 minutes as summarized in my previous telegram No. 136.

2. I answered that I understood what he said. However, with regard to the third point, I told him that Foreign Minister MATSUOKA did not offer to mediate, but that he simply emphasized Japan's spirit toward peace and that he especially expressed his concern over the peace in East Asia. Availing myself of this opportunity I told him that I wanted to express my unreserved opinion to the effect that while the relations between Great Britain and Japan had become very clear, to our satisfaction, by Japan's avowal of having no intention to aggress upon Great Britain and by Britain's declaration that she would not take any offensive policy against Japan, it was very regrettable that Britain, who was well aware that the aggravation of the relations between the two countries arose from the problems in China, has been, together with other countries, giving concrete assistance to the Chungking government, our enemy, thus maintaining a policy enabling the Chungking Government to carry on resistance against Japan. Such a policy is recognized as a challenge to the peace of East Asia for which Japan has deep concern. I continued that Japan has no idea of conquering China and that her unprejudiced stand was clearly pointed out in MATSUOKA's message, and that we are carrying out our policies in that line under the treaties with the Nanking Government. In view of the present world conditions, it is impossible for Japan to go on existing, abandoning the continent of China to a chaotic condition, and therefore that it is only justifiable for her to counter-attack against hostile activities made upon order and peace. Uneasiness could not be eliminated unless this point should be amended. I said that I was convinced that in the Pacific the time has come to require more positive and constructive policies, not just the preventing of general destruction. This would be significant for preventing conditions from becoming aggravated again. If all of the nations concerned had enough self-control to be able to construct peace in this area too through their goodwill and mutual understanding, I went on, it might prove the first step in gradually saving the world from catastrophe. This was why I had been making efforts and exchanging opinions with Lord Lloyd (the Colonial Secretary, a leader of the Upper House and an intimate friend of Churchill. Died lately), Lord Hankey and others, as I said in conclusion, he (Churchill) might have been aware.

3. The Premier answered that he was aware of it; then he said that as he had declared previously (his speech in Parliament at the time of the conclusion

of the negotiations over the Burma Road) to the contrary, he considered it desirable that Japan be active in China, and that peace be brought about between them; so Great Britain had no intention of interfering. He said that rather than giving assistance, Britain's position is indeed tantamount to strict neutrality. Great Britain, he continued, has no objection now or later to the uninterrupted development of Japan as one of the great countries of the world. He said that, at any rate, he is at present doing his utmost to reestablish a righteous peace in Europe. The British Empire alone has a white population of sixty-five millions as against a population of seventy-five millions in Germany, and he was sure that the war should be brought to a final victory for his country by utilizing far bigger resources and with the assistance of the U. S. A.

4. The premier said further that after the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact the intentions of Japan had been so vague as to cause suspicion on the part of Britain and the U. S. A., but instead that conditions have now become good is clear both at home and abroad by the press accounts. To the above I answered that it would be a gross mistake to consider that the latest press campaign by Britain gives favorable effect to Japan. In a word, a campaign of such nature would be only harmful and unprofitable. Then the Premier justified himself, saying that there was no special campaign.

5. At the interview today Premier Churchill tried to emphasize the determination of Great Britain to carry through the war, calling the German actions inhuman aggressive acts, but he did not criticize the past Japanese policies toward China. Instead he appeared to show an attitude of indifference toward it.

Dispatch relayed to United States.

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Dispatch relayed to United States.

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W. D. C. No. _____

I.P.C. No. 1592-CStatement of Source and Authenticity

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Signed at Tokyo on this19th day of Sep., 1946/s/ K. HAYASHI
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ T. SATO_____
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